Nippon Times

No. 16,401 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBE[illegible], 1944 [illegible] Price 20 Sen

NIPPON ARMY UNITS APPROACHING ISHAN, CHUNGKING REPORTS

Now Only 9½ Km. From Vital Point—Advance Into Kweichow Planned, Enemy Opines

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—The Chungking war communique issued this evening stated that the Japanese Forces are now within nine and a half kilometers of Ishan, a strategic keypoint along the projected Hunan-Kweichow Railway located 69 kilometers northwest of Liuchow, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking.

The A.P. report said that other Japanese Units resumed their advance on November 14 after they were reinforced and carried out attacks from the east and south against Kincheng, a point along the motorcar highway leading to Ishan. In view of the course which the Japanese are taking, the opinion is gaining ground in Chungking that the Japanese Forces are planning to advance into Kweichow Province and that the Japanese are attaching more importance to the Kweichow operations than to the establishment of contact with Japanese garrisons in French Indo-China for the proposed construction of a trans-continental railway, the dispatch added.

The fall of Kweilin and Liuchow marks the closing stage of the Kwangsi battle, a special Reuter correspondent reports from Chungking.

Continuing he reported, "After the Japanese occupied the two important cities in Kwangsi Province there are three possible courses the Japanese will take. The Japanese will either move swiftly toward Kweichow or consolidate their gains and before they make further ad-[illegible] operations near the Kweichow border. This is not the first time the Japanese marched into Kwangsi. They had previously made two expeditions into southern Kwangsi but each time they subsequently withdrew. With the Japanese continuing to hold Changsha and Hengyang there is a likelihood that the Japanese will want to hold on to their present gains in Kwangsi Province."

Encircle Enemy Troops

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT BASE, November 15.—Japanese Army Units tracking down the fleeing enemy in the western sector of Liuchow, yesterday evening, advanced to Namheng about 60 kilometers west of Liuchow and completely cut off the enemy's path of retreat. On the other hand, a juncture was made, at noon the same day, in the neighborhood of Paichientsun, about 40 kilometers south of Liuchow, between a Japanese Unit that advanced southward from the western sector of Liuchow and another Japanese Unit which drove northward, crossing the Wukiang, and these Japanese Forces have completely encircled a large force of the enemy's 46th and 64th Armies.

Pursue Enemy Remnants

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, November 15.—Closely pursuing the enemy fleeing in the direction of Kweichow Province, picked Units of the Japanese Forces that occupied Liuchow on November 10 caught up with the enemy in the mountainous terrain around Ishan and are now engaged in a fierce fight.

By A. TOKUNI

Of the Military Press Corps

AT KWEILIN, November 15.—Divided on the issue of whether to abandon or defend Kweilin to the last, the chaos prevailing in the enemy camp prior to the fall of the citadel was brought to light by the statements of the prisoners.

The headquarters of the 31st Army, which formed the main force of Kweilin's defense, attempted to escape outside the walls but were entrapped and annihilated by the Japanese Forces advancing from the south. According to the words of one Army Corps commander taken prisoner, the enemy camp was divided into two on the evening of November 9. One faction advocated desertion of the city, the other exhorted defense to the last. Heated controversy split the defenders.

With the final orders given by General Wei Yun-hsiang, Commander of the 16th Army Corps and of Kweilin's defenses, for abandoning of the city, the enemy forces commenced to make their escape outside the walls from midnight of November to dawn of the following day. Orders were issued for the enemy forces to mass at Yining, about 60 kilometers northwest of Kweilin.

However, the general Japanese offensives commenced on the night of November 9. The enemy's headquarters was thrown into complete confusion. The orders reached the army, division and regiment commanders but did not go through beyond the battalion commander. Before the defense forces resisting the Japanese were aware of it, a part of the enemy forces were taking flight toward Yining. As a result, a large number were taken prisoner, including the direct commander of the artillery corps.

7 Army Units Cited for Gallantry In New Guinea, Kulambangra

Citations Previously Granted by Respective Commanders Brought to Attention of Throne, War Ministry Reveals

The War Ministry announced Thursday that citations previously issued to six units of the Imperial Army for meritorious services in the New Guinea area and to another unit for accomplishing its task of sea transportation at the time of the deployment operations of the Army and Navy Forces on Kulambangra Island by their respective commanders has been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

The War Ministry's communique follows:

"To the Nakano, Katagiri, Nakai, and Kanno Units and the Sugino Barge Raiding Unit and the Koya Infantry Company which rendered meritorious services in the New Guinea area overcoming all hardships and difficulties, thereby demonstrating the essence of the Imperial Forces, as well as to the Yoshimura Unit which accomplished its task of sea transportation at the time of the deployment operations of the Army and Navy forces on Kulambangra Island, citations had been previously granted by their respective Commanders. This fact has been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

To the Nakano Unit

"The above, under the command of Lieutenant-General Hidemitsu Nakano, successfully held the Salamau and Lae areas under its control with utmost tenacity for a prolonged period and in spite of its numerical inferiority against the attacks of numerically superior American and Australian forces since May, 1943. By thus discharging its duty of defending the foremost front, it successfully formed the nucleus of a strong strategic [illegible] New Guinea.

"It may be recalled that the same unit, at the beginning of March, strived to strengthen its power by overcoming such numerous difficulties as the shortage of provisions, diminution in military personnel and the extreme shortage of equipment. When the activities of the Australian forces were gradually intensified in the Mubo and Bobudabi areas late in May, the same Unit, in spite of its numerical inferiority, frustrated the enemy assaults at every turn. With quick, pertinent actions, the Unit successfully halted hostile activities by inflicting heavy blows on the enemy who repeatedly carried out persistent infiltration attacks.

"At the end of June, a powerful enemy corps landed at the Nassau area and the Unit was subjected to attacks by it. Enemy air activities daily grew in intensity and bombing and bombardment were carried on day in and day out and on some occasions, the explosives dropped by several score enemy planes in a single raid totaled more than 100 tons. The raids were so severe that mountains were transfigured and jungles were cleared away. Nevertheless, the Nakano Unit, nothing daunted, valiantly gave battle to the enemy to the last man, holding out the positions till the last and disturbing the enemy positions by launching closing-in attacks, thus striking terror into the heart of the foe.

"By supplementing material shortages with spiritual strength, the Unit dealt heavy blows to the enemy and frustrated his attacks. Although there occurred some changes in the fighting lines, nevertheless, the Unit would not allow the enemy to reach the line which it intended to defend. It held the Salamaua area so tenaciously and unswervingly that the enemy was finally compelled to abandon the plan of direct attacks against the sector.

"The frequent torrential downpours, decline in the physical strength of its rank and file due to prevailing pestilence, rampant spread of malarial epidemics and the necessity of transporting munitions over steep hills were some of the indescribable hardships which the unit had to endure.

"It is easier to carry out positive offensives against enemy positions than to stand on the defensive. The difficulty of defensive operations was all the greater for this Unit because its defense campaign lasted well over a period of half a year. The success was the result of the faithful discharging of duties by this Unit whose rank and file maintained iron unity under the resolute command of the Unit Commander and upheld vigorous morale and strong spirit of perseverance. This unity demonstrated by the same Unit is worthy of being set up as exemplary for the entire Army.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued to exhibit its meritorious achievements.

October 3, 1943

Army Commander".

(The other citations will appear in tomorrow's edition.)

STILL DEFYING AMERICA

Eire, Portugal, Argentina Stand Pat On War Refugee Issue

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—The United States has failed to get from Eire, Portugal and Argentina full assurance that they will refuse asylum to Axis "war criminal" despite the fact that the United States asked all neutrals last August for such assurances and warned if refuge is given they would find their relations with the United States "adversely affected for years to come," according to a U.P. dispatch from Washington.

Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Spain reacted satisfactorily, but, the State Department said, the Irish "did not go as far as we would have liked in all particulars." Portugal indicated it was not anxious to admit criminals, the report added, but has given no assurance. The Argentine Charge d'Affaires on the other hand told Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, that his country would not admit Axis refugees, but Hull is waiting for clarification of the statement since the United States does not recognize the Farrell Government.

Actually, Sweden and Turkey are the only neutrals categorically refusing admittance to criminals, the report said.

3 POWERS CANNOT AGREE

Differences Still Exist Among Britain, U.S. and Soviet Union

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 15.—In spite of all the conferences among America, Britain and the Soviet Union, after each of which it has been announced that unity has been reached "as a whole," there still exist many differences and despite the oft-repeated question by British political circles as to the opinion of the United States on the differences between Britain and the Soviet Union, no satisfactory reply has yet been given, states a recent issue of the Aftonbladet which publishes an Associated Press telegram from Washington as follows:

On what point is opposition between Britain and the Soviet Union most marked? The Polish problem places the three powers in the following situation: the Soviet Union wants to extend her sphere of interest in Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Balkans. Britain is suspicious of the Soviet expansion effort but is not prepared to speak for the Western Powers alone. The United States wants to avoid any friction with the Soviet Union but hopes the problem will be solved soon at the World Conference where all similar problems will be discussed. The United States is of the opinion that the Soviet Union is entitled to its demands. The Western powers are not willing or able to stop the the Soviets whose attitude is firm even in less important matters.

Some Americans married Russian girls during the war but they were not able to get visas. Ambassador W. Averill Harriman, American Ambassador to Moscow refused to discuss the matter with the Soviet authorities. The Ambassador has also been asked to try to improve the situation of foreign newspapermen, but this too he refused. It is revealed among official circles in Britain that the British often opposed the Soviets during the conferences but the Americans always remained neutral.

HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES IN SOUTHEAST HOLLAND

In New Offensive British Make Strong Attacks on German Positions on Meuse

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—In their new offensive in Holland the British 2nd army made strong attacks yesterday on the German bridgehead on the Meuse in southeast Holland. After power preparatory artillery fire, three strong detachments of British shock-troops endeavored to break through the German positions on both sides of the junction formed by the Noorder and Willems canals at Nederweert.

Attacks and counter-attacks alternated in this sector all night yesterday after which the British forces succeeded in crossing the Noorder and Willems canal at some points and gained ground eastward. Heavy fighting which developed in the course of German counter-attacks is still in progress there.

Whether this new British action taking place in a relatively narrow sector is already a prelude to the expected large-scale attack of the entire left wing or whether it is merely action aiming at the removal of the Germans Maas bridgehead still remains to be seen.

In the Lorraine sector, meanwhile Lt. General George Patton's 3rd U.S. army's offensive again yesterday made only very slight local progress. The greatest gain measured only two or three kilometers, while on the entire front of this sector no advance was registered.

Fierce fighting raged south of Metz along the Morchingen-Han road while German counter-attacks on both sides of the Han-Metz highway drove the Americans back to near Sanry.

The fact that pressure of the American 3rd army has shifted to the immediate neighborhood of the Metz fortress with stronger forces indicates that General Patton has, at least for the time being, aban-[illegible] up the German forces in Lorraine by a simultaneous breakthrough of two wings and for the time being is concentrating on the more modest goal of cutting off the German bridgehead of Metz. German quarters emphasize that the Germans are prepared to frustrate this plan within the scope of practicability.

It is stressed that Metz forms only the outer positions of the "fortress of Germany" for which one does not normally wage decisive battles but engages just enough men to wear out the enemy. The battle for Metz therefore is destined to be another Aachen where the Anglo-Americans lost so much striking power that they could not muster enough strength for another large-scale operation until recently.

American Breach Liquidated

A part from the fighting in Holland and near Metz, nothing important was reported. North of Baccarat, American attacks were launched to keep the German wing there occupied. In the Aachen area German troops liquidated an American breach made three days ago in the Huertgen forest. Damp weather and swollen rivers and rivulets limited the employment of tank operations.

On the entire Western Front, altogether 50 American tanks were destroyed mostly in the Lorraine sector. Another 20 tanks were captured and blown up in the course of a German counter-attack near Dieuze.

De Gaulle to Visit Moscow

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—President General Charles de Gaulle of France has accepted the invitation of the Soviet Government to visit Moscow, the British news service reported today, according to a Paris dispatch. De Gaulle intends to leave for Moscow shortly together with Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister. It will be the first visit to be paid by De Gaulle to the Soviet capital.

Finnish Army Reduced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 15.—Based on the agreement with the Soviets, the Finnish peace-time army is to number no more than 35,000 men, reports the Svenska Dagbladet from Helsinki. According to the armistice treaty, the Finnish army must be reduced to its peace-time proportions by December 5.

NIPPON BA[illegible] CHARGE IS A[illegible]D TERRIFIC

U.S. Forces [illegible]eyte Fighting Japan's C[illegible]roops, Says Colo[illegible]vecks

Domei

LISBON, [illegible]r 15.—Homor Bigart, Hera[illegible]ne correspondent with the [illegible]ision in northern Leyte, in [illegible]port today described the di[illegible]rrain in which the American [illegible]re fighting and remarked on [illegible]apanese soldiers whose bayon[illegible]ges he particularly stre[illegible] terrific, according to a [illegible]k dispatch.

Excerpts fr[illegible]rt's report follows: "Ameri[illegible]ps must fight against diffic[illegible]in and crack troops unde[illegible]ral Tomoyuki Yamashita be[illegible]hey can gain complete cont[illegible]Leyte. Colonel William J. V[illegible]who is in command of the A[illegible] forces in this sector and w[illegible] formerly connected with [illegible]rican Embassy in Tokyo [illegible]ared that the Japanese are [illegible]eir best troops. The fighting [illegible]ing place in mountainous [illegible] which seems suited to Ja[illegible] tactics. They may attack [illegible]he flank while snipers crawl [illegible] the grass and infiltrate deep[illegible] the inside of the defense p[illegible].

"The Japa[illegible]en resort to fierce bayonet[illegible] which often compel Ame[illegible]nits to give ground. The[illegible]rges follow a familiar patte[illegible]ey are usually preceded by [illegible]15 minutes of sharp firing. [illegible] the Japanese emerge from [illegible] rank formation running [illegible]t with fixed bayonets. O[illegible] occasions, the Japanese cra[illegible]ugh the high grass to withi[illegible] 20 feet of the American fox[illegible]efore charging. Invariably th[illegible] led by junior officers.

"At nigh[illegible]the quiet before the rush, [illegible] can hear tap-[illegible] That is th[illegible]anese knocking the grenades [illegible]t stones to release the deton[illegible] Sometimes the Americans hear the Japanese officers giv[illegible]rders that generally precede th[illegible]ault."

Ene[illegible]ffensive Foiled

Domei

MANIL[illegible]ovember 15.—Charging again[illegible] enemy with bayonets or [illegible]ming their planes against th[illegible]my forces, the Japanese figh[illegible]en now defending Leyte Isla[illegible]ve been striking terror into [illegible]emy while forestalling the [illegible]'s attempt to start offensive [illegible]ions.

The fo[illegible] instructions given by a cert[illegible]mmander to his men clearly [illegible] the high fighting morale of [illegible]apanese officers and men.

1. We [illegible]warriors shouldering the desti[illegible]our Fatherland.

2. Wh[illegible] Japanese planes move int[illegible]on, victory is assured.

3. Wi[illegible] victories [illegible] sea and in the air become [illegible]

4. We[illegible]etermined to defend Leyte Isl[illegible]ith our lives.

5. We[illegible] to such measures as digging [illegible]charging with bayonets or [illegible]ing ourselves against the ene[illegible]our attacks.

In th[illegible]while, the war results sco[illegible] the Manila area yesterday, [illegible]en increased according to [illegible]nvestigation, bringing the total[illegible]emy planes downed or dama[illegible] 46.

In th[illegible]ia area, 24 enemy machine[illegible] unconfirmed) were brought [illegible] and 13 others damaged by [illegible]ese anti-aircraft fire, while s[illegible]e downed in aerial duels y[illegible]. On the same day, two ene[illegible]anes (one unconfirmed) we[illegible]ned and another was damaged [illegible]e Clark Field area.

Sher[illegible]eads Task Force

Domei

LISB[illegible]ovember 15.—Rear-Admira[illegible]rick C. Sherman was disclos[illegible]y by Nimitz's headquarter[illegible]earl Harbor as the overall [illegible]ander of the United States [illegible] fleet task force groups [illegible]h belonged the planes which [illegible] the Manila area on Novem[illegible]

U.S. [illegible]xpenditure Soars

Domei

LISB[illegible]ovember 15.—United States [illegible] expenditures totaled $7,447,0[illegible] in October, an increase [illegible]r cent over September which [illegible]t the total outlay for war fr[illegible]y 1, 1940 to $228,600,000,000 [illegible]War Production Board report[illegible], according to a Washing[illegible]atch.

Leaving For Palace

Dr. Ba Maw, Burmese Head of State, is seen above with U Tung Aung, Minister of Cooperation, prior to leaving their quarters at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall for the Imperial Palace.

Dr. Ba Maw Here for All-Out War Effort; To Consult With Government Leaders

In order to consult with the Japanese Government leaders in regard to the joint prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, arrived at Tokyo Station at 9:21 p.m. on October 15, accompanied by U Tung Aung, Minister of Cooperation, U Kyaw Nyein, Foreign Minister, and U Ko Ko Gye, Prime Minister Ba Maw's secretary and concurrently stenographer.

In this connection, the Board of Information issued the following statement, the same day:

"Head of State and concurrently Prime Minister of Burma, Ba Maw, with a view to conferring with the Japanese Government authorities in regard to the measures for the joint prosecution of the common war to meet the current war situation, arrived at Tokyo Station this afternoon."

Greeted by Koiso

The Burmese leader and his suite were greeted by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Burma, Burmese Ambassador Thein Maung, Sari Maw, Prime Minister Ba Maw's son, who is studying in Japan, and other Japanese officials concerned.

The distinguished visitors immediately proceeded to the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, where they established their headquarters.

At Osaka Station en route to Tokyo, Prime Minister Ba Maw was greeted by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Burma.

Prime Minister Ba Maw is expected to make a speech at a lecture meeting to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1 p.m., Saturday under the joint sponsorship of the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps. At this meeting, General Iwane Matsui, President of the Asia Development Headquarters, will make an address and the Burmese leader is expected to make a two-hour speech clarifying Burma's determination to carry on the war to the bitter end in collaboration with Japan. An address expressing thanks to Prime Minister Ba Maw and encouraging the Burmese people will be delivered by Lieutenant-General Rippei Ogisu, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps.

On Thursday, Head of State Ba Maw paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Koiso at 10 a.m. at his official residence. In the afternoon, he left the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 5:15 p.m. to visit War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigemitsu at their official residences.

The Burmese leader was present at an informal dinner party in the evening.

Issues Statement

The following statement was issued by Prime Minister Ba Maw on Thursday in connection with his arrival:

"At the Tokyo Assembly last year I mentioned the need for a yearly meeting of the representatives of the East Asiatic nations, especially at the present juncture. Well, there cannot be a full-sized meeting this year, and so I have come to get a small-sized one, that is a meeting between members of the Nippon Government and myself with one or two others representing Burma.

"My first object therefore in coming now is to discuss with the East Asiatic leaders here questions of common interest to Nippon and Burma. Needless to say, most of these questions will be connected with the war.

"I have also come to see for myself how the people are dealing with the present phase of the war. I have been told that all Nippon has become, in the literal sense, a nation at arms. I want to find this out for myself, to learn how it has been done, particularly to learn something about the spirit which has done it and, among other other things, produced the Kamikaze.

"And, of course, I am looking forward very much to seeing again my old friends here and to making new ones, friends to whom Burma will owe so much, and who will always be as links between our two peoples."

ENEMY RAIDERS AT CEBU

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, November 16—A formation of 32 enemy planes consisting of P-38's and B-24's attacked Cebu Island on Tuesday afternoon. On the same day, about 20 B-24 bombers made an attack on Bakolod on New Guinea Island.

Another group of 20-odd B-24's raided Menado in the Celebes on the afternoon of the same day. Meanwhile, Japanese Units damaged two out of several B-24's when an enemy air arm formation attacked Davao on Mindanao Island. On the morning of the following day, about 60 B-24's attempted to attack the same area.

Sorong on New Guinea Island was raided by 10-odd small-sized enemy planes at dusk of November 14.

Chichijima Is Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 16.—Several large-sized enemy planes made a futile attack on Chichijima in the Ogasawara Group on Tuesday night.

HIS MAJESTY DINES WITH HEAD OF STATE OF BURMA ON VISIT

Head of State Dr. Ba Maw Issues Statement on High Honor Accorded Him

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, at the Phoenix Hall within the Imperial Palace at noon on Thursday and also to dine with him at the Homei Hall.

On this day, Head of State Ba Maw, attired in ceremonial Burmese clothes and wearing the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon, left the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, at 11:40 a.m. for the Imperial Palace, accompanied by Minister of Cooperation U Tung Aung.

His Imperial Majesty, attired in military uniform, was pleased to greet Head of State Ba Maw outside the Phoenix Hall and to shake hands with him. With Itsuo G[illegible], master of ceremonies, acting as interpreter, His Imperial Majesty graciously received the Burmese leader at the Phoenix Hall, when the latter respectfully informed His Imperial Majesty on his present mission to Japan and expressed his respects to His Imperial Majesty. The Head of State also tendered his gratitude for the consistent assistance extended by the Japanese Government and people to Burma for its independence.

Gracious Welcome

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to extend gracious words of welcome to the Burmese Head of State.

Head of State Ba Maw then respectfully introduced Minister of Cooperation U Tung Aung to His Imperial Majesty, who was pleased to shake hands with him. Dr. Thein Maung, the Burmese Ambassador, was also received in audience by His Imperial Majesty.

His Imperial Majesty, then proceeded to the Chikusa Hall together with the Burmese Head of State and was pleased to introduce His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu to the Burmese leader. Following this, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to dine with the Head of State at the Homei Hall.

Also privileged to attend the Court luncheon were Tsun[illegible] Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister; Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council; Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister; Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister.

Following the Court luncheon, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer with the Imperial guest at the Peony Hall and later was gracious enough to accompany him to the exit of the Western Ante-Chamber after shaking hands. Head of State Ba Maw, profoundly impressed by His Imperial Majesty's cordial reception, left the Imperial Palace for his headquarters at 1:30 p.m.

Ba Maw Issues Statement

The following statement was issued by Dr. Ba Maw on Thursday upon his return from the Imperial Palace:

"Today His Imperial Majesty the Emperor received me as the Head of the State of Burma. It has moved me very much to receive such graciousness and courtesy than which there could be no greater honor for a visitor to Nippon. His Imperial Majesty's interest in the welfare of the Burmese people also created the deepest impression on me. I feel that my visit to Nippon has been richly repaid by hearing His Imperial Majesty speak of my people so warmly and also by hearing His Imperial Majesty express the desire to see the Joint East Asiatic Declaration fulfilled for the peace and prosperity of the East Asiatic peoples. I shall always remember this day very gratefully."

Renault Property Seized

Domei

MADRID, November 15.—The Provisional French Government today decreed the confiscation and expropriation of the Renault Automobile-Aircraft Motors and Tank Works and the "Societe Anonyme des Usines Renault" will become a State property, according to a Paris report. It will be recalled, that the noted French automobile magnate Renault recently died in prison where he was awaiting trial on the charge of having collaborated with the occupied German forces.

EXILE POLES IN LONDON FACING THORNY ISSUES

Regime Fears Relations With Soviets and British May Become Strained

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons concerning the Polish question impressed Polish political circles in London with the gravity and urgency of the situation and the general interpretation placed by them on the speech is that not only Russo-Polish but Anglo-Polish relations are now at stake and may become painfully strained, according to the Observer's correspondent in London.

Whether correct or otherwise, this interpretation now colors all Polish discussions. Deliberations by the Polish exile regime are expected to continue for a fortnight. No consultation between the regime in London and the leading bodies of the Polish Underground Movement is expected to take place this time as contact between the two has been temporarily disrupted through German action.

The decision will, therefore, rest exclusively with the Polish Cabinet in London who do not favor the acceptance of Moscow's terms. The Cabinet will probably go no further than Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk went in his direct talks with Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union, in the course of which Mikolajczyk told Stalin that he would sign an agreement on the spot on the Curzon Line provided Lemberg but not Vilna was returned to Poland. Failing this, he stated that the ill-feeling toward the Soviet Union in Poland would remain as strong as ever and make really friendly relations between the two countries impossible.

Appeals to Stalin

Mikolajczyk added that he wanted to use the exceptional historical associations for bringing about a thorough and genuine pro-Soviet re-orientation of Polish politics but stressed that his endeavor would be frustrated if he were to give up now. He appealed to the Soviet leader to contribute to reconciliation and make this concession. Stalin replied that he could not contemplate such a concession because he had to reward the Ukrainians for their contribution to the Soviet struggle for victory. He said, however, that he would be prepared to support most farreaching Polish claims for compensation in the west. He declared that he would help the Poles establish the western frontier on the Oder and include Stettin.

When Mikolajczyk expressed his anxiety over absorption of the German minority by Poland after the war, Stalin replied that he could not obviously force the Poles to push the frontier as far as Oder and if they preferred some other borderline with Germany more to the east it was entirely up to them to decide. Stalin explained that, whatever the decision, the Soviets would back it and see to it that German inhabitants of the newly acquired areas should be transferred elsewhere. At this point the territorial issue was left.

In Polish circles, resentment is expressed at Churchill's support of the Soviet plans on the territorial issue and some vague, though groundless hopes, are put on President Roosevelt's attitude which is alleged to be different. Motives behind the attitude of various members of the Polish regime are not all the same. Some object to the Curzon Line. Others fear the pressure of nationalist opinion if the new frontier was accepted and a third school of thought desires a guarantee that there would be no more Soviet interference in Polish affairs.

Poles Distrust Soviets

Churchill's statement on the joint Soviet-Polish guarantee of Poland's sovereignty and independence is significant. However, in many Polish circles, there is an overwhelming distrust of the Soviet Union's professed intention to respect Polish independence. This point was also raised by the Polish Premier in his last talks with Stalin.

The Soviet leader gave his assurance that he would not regard the struggle against Communism in Poland as an inimical act toward the Soviet Union provided there was fair play in the struggle and no police persecution of Communism such as practical in Poland before the war began.

In summing up the situation, the Polish policy seems to be torn between two fears—fear of complete dependence on the Soviet Union if Soviet terms are accepted and fear of deterioration of Poland's relations with other countries if no agreement is reached.

The Sunday Times diplomatic correspondent reports that there is finally the question of relations between the exile Poles in London and the Lublin Committee. The possibility of fusion of the two bodies has been admitted in principle by the former but proportional representation of the two groups will prob-

De Gaullists Take State of Andorra On Spanish Border

Domei

MADRID, November 13.—One hundred French gendarmes occupied the little autonomous state of Andorra in the Pyrenees on the Spanish border yesterday afternoon, according to a Paris report. President General Charles de Gaulle of France said that the move was made for security reasons.

FRENCH JOURNALS SCORE MILITIA DISARMING MOVE

Humanite Says Why Disarm the People at a Time When White Maquis Are Active

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 15.—The first serious test following the decision to disarm unofficial vigilance groups is now facing the De Gaulle Government, according to a report by the Paris correspondent of the Daily Herald dated October 30. One of the groups is the "Patriotic Militia" which has been active lately in house-to-house searches and arrests of suspects. Recruited largely from young members of the Communist Party, it has a strength of between 20,000 and 30,000 members. The Patriotic Militia was formed in the beginning of 1944 by the decision of the National Council and at its request it saved the looting of property by disorderly elements.

"The Council declared that decisions affecting the Patriotic Militia should not be taken without the Council being informed. The Patriotic Militia is not connected with the FFI which is now an integral part of the French Army.

Already the French police and military are searching for hidden weapons. The Government's order is drastic: No person may be in possession of a weapon or ammunition without a special permit.

The Government decree stated: "The Government has studied the question of armed groups which remain in a certain number of departments and which belong neither to the army nor to the police. Some of these groups which were created during the insurrection period are still active and give as their object the struggle against the Fifth Column.

"But the period of insurrection is over. Only the Government's departmental and regional representatives are now qualified to administer police powers. Searches and arrests by irregulars are strictly forbidden."

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian reported that except for conservative papers, the press in general were reacting unfavorably to the Government. The Franc-Tireur reflected the general feeling when it exclaimed, "Why disarm the people?" and another paper demanded first the disarming of the Fifth Column. The Humanite expressed indignation that the Government should be contemplating the disarmament of the people at a time when "everybody knows that there is daily talk in the provinces about the White Maquis."

BRITISH-U.S. AMITY QUERIED

Aiding Britain Not American Interest, Warns Sunday Observer

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 15.—Asking whether permanent friendship between England and the United States is possible, the Sunday Observer, in a lengthy editorial couched in a rather sceptical tone, writes that although America is still a friendly Power, it can no longer be taken for granted that she will in all circumstances regard the buttressing of Britain—let alone the British Empire—as the fundamental American interest, according to a London report.

British and American friendship is not to be left at the mercy of family sentimentality. It will have to rest on more definite agreements than hitherto reached by the give and take, adds the journal. Highly as Britain cherishes American goodwill, continues the paper, England will not be able to buy it at the cost of collaborating in a trade policy with such dangerous implications. Here, no doubt, lies the threat of a serious economic conflict.

ably be a matter for bargaining. This question, however, should not prove to be an insurmountable obstacle as one of the territorial problems has been satisfactorily solved.

It is clear that Stalin wants all questions of the Soviet Union's western frontier to be definitely settled before the peace settlement. Thus, the frontiers with Finland and Rumania have been clearly fixed by armistice agreements but in these cases the Soviet Union was dealing with belligerent nations whereas Poland is an ally.

FLYING BOMB ATTACKS ON ENGLAND INCREASE

Reuter Says Germans Planning To Intensify Use of V-Arms Again Britain

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—"Flying bomb" attacks against England were carried out yesterday on a slightly increased scale, according to a Reuter report. In this connection, it opined that it seems as if the Germans are planning to intensify the use of "V-weapons" against England.

Reuter also reported about the effect of "flying bombs" on some south England towns, saying that the effect was such that a large number of searchlights had to be used during the clearing-up work. A number of houses were completely destroyed and casualties were also caused, it added.

V-Arms to Defend Frontiers

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—"V-1's and V-2's will play an important role in defending the Reich frontiers," declared Heimut Suendermann, Deputy-Chief of the Press Section of the Wilhelmstrasse, today at a foreign press conference.

Continuing he said, "The German V-weapons owe their existence to the Germans' determination to defend themselves against the British terror air raids on German cities and their civilian population, but above all they are excellent long-distance weapons in the hands of the German armed forces.

"German scientists occupied themselves for the first time with the problem of the V-weapons after a series of large-scale terror attacks against German cities were started by the British RAF against Cologne in June, 1942. V-1 and V-2's are the first products of their efforts.

"Judging from their own terror attacks against the German civilian population, the British themselves never dreamed that the German technique would succeed in the manner in which the German long-distance weapons were first employed. As long as their attacks do not cease the British can hardly complain if we continue to fire the V-1 and V-2's against London. The V-1 and V-2's will now be employed in an ever-increasing extent to combat attacks against the Reich frontiers.

"The storm of indignation about the V-2 in London which was expected is simply ridiculous coming from the mouths of terror fliers.

"In comparison with the V-weapons, the bomber today is an unprecise and antiquated weapon."

SPANISH ISSUE DISCUSSED

Churchill, De Gaulle Review Policy Toward Franco Government

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—The question of what attitude is to be adopted toward the Franco government in Spain was one of the questions discussed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President General Charles de Gaulle of France during Churchill's recent visit to Paris, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph. The correspondent claimed to have reliable information that Churchill and De Gaulle reached a complete agreement on this occasion and pledged themselves to completely coordinate British and French policy in this matter.

According to the Exchange Telegraph, an agreement was also reached by the two leaders about the participation of French troops in the war in the Pacific. Some French North African formations will shortly embark for the Pacific front, the same source said, adding that these formations are now being especially equipped and trained in North Africa for jungle warfare.

French Navy Participating

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—The French newspaper Soir said today that big units of the French De Gaulle fleet will arrive in the Pacific waters soon to join the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu to help the anti-Axis forces, according to a Paris dispatch.

Riot in Constantza

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—Civilians of the Rumanian port of Constantza which borders on the Black Sea are reported to have stormed the city hall and overpowering the guards that tried to suppress them completely occupied the building and arbitrarily appointed Communist officials in place of the old one, a Tass report from Bucharest said today. While it is reported the Rumanian troops did not fire on the insurgents the new Rumanian regime is said to be planning immediate counter-measures as the uprising shows signs of spreading to other localities.

Roosevelt [illegible]ses Many Difficulties Acco[illegible]ying Supply Problem on Leyte

By Arrangement With the Asahi

MANILA, Nov[illegible]13.—Immediately following [illegible]nt Roosevelt's re-election [illegible]urth term, the United States [illegible]nment made a complete chang[illegible] method of propaganda. Wh[illegible]p to the very eve of elec[illegible], America was loudly proc[illegible] its many "victories," once [illegible]ion results became known, it [illegible]time in informing the publ[illegible]e difficulties being encoun[illegible] the Philippine campaign [illegible]he tragedy of Leyte.

Foremost in pro[illegible] activities is Roosevelt who [illegible]day before the election declar[illegible]with the invasion operation[illegible]st Japan, which commence[illegible]al months earlier than sched[illegible]ports from East Asia have [illegible]uch as to make us all wi[illegible]cited with joy!"

But in his sta[illegible] given on November 9 soon [illegible]his re-election, he revealed [illegible]culties encountered by the[illegible]ean troops on Leyte Island a[illegible]ted out in particular the di[illegible]ages of a long supply route[illegible]

Thus revealing [illegible]n character which appare[illegible]sesses no sense of shame, [illegible]elt anticipating a disadva[illegible] situation in the future, too[illegible] to smokescreen the war sit[illegible]by his despotic propaganda[illegible]ne of the first reports to b[illegible] under this new policy came the following message from MacArthur's Headquarters in the Philippines on November 8:

"The United States 24th Division is having a hard fight with the Japanese Forces in the neighborhood of Ormoc. The American units met a surprise-attack of the Japanese Units north of Ormoc and were obliged to withdraw. Also east of Ormoc the Americans were unable to find the Japan positions on account of the long grass and waist-deep water encountered in that section. Consequently, our operations have become extremely difficult."

Radio commentator Leonald, who is attached to MacArthur's Headquarters, made the following confession in an enemy broadcast on November 10:

"The Japanese and American forces on Leyte are about to enter upon a decisive stage of the battle. But the damage being inflicted on the Japanese by our American troops is comparatively small. It is almost impossible for the American forces to improve the war situation in the southern Philippines. The Japanese Forces on Leyte not only possess fairly strong guns and equipment but their determination to recover the island is also very strong. Therefore, the blood of many American officers and men must be shed in the future."

ENTIRE WORL[illegible]CHES PHILIPPIN[illegible]RATIONS

Enemy Military[illegible]mentators Now Saying [illegible]g There Will Be F[illegible]ted

By Arrangemen[illegible]he Asahi

MADRID, Nove[illegible]—The daily developments in [illegible]ar situation of the Philippine[illegible] attracting the attention of [illegible]hole world. The enemy mili[illegible]thorities as well as military [illegible]entators are unanimous in [illegible] that the Philippine operat[illegible] a "difficult and prolonged o[illegible]

Vice-Admiral M[illegible]scher, Commander of the 58[illegible]k Force, on November 7, in [illegible]eland said: "The Sea Battle o[illegible]wan was the most difficult o[illegible] Pacific war[illegible] and it was al[illegible] severest one ever seen in hi[illegible]."

Then, the Au[illegible] Prime Minister, John Cur[illegible] October 31, warned the Au[illegible] nation not to entertain an o[illegible]c view on the Pacific war si[illegible] by disclosing that the warsh[illegible]ralia, the flagship of the A[illegible]n fleet, was bombed from [illegible]ltitude of 200 meters and [illegible]ander-in-Chief Commodore C[illegible] was wounded and all the hi[illegible]cers including the captain we[illegible] in action by bombs that hit[illegible]idge.

Commander-i[illegible] Konrad of the Netherland[illegible] Eastern Squadron, also wa[illegible]not to underestimate the Ja[illegible] Fleet, stated: "The Japanese [illegible] attack in the Philippine wate[illegible] a timely one. If the America[illegible]s' landing on the Philippines [illegible]equally significant as the American forces' landing on No[illegible]ica two years ago, the American forces should be deter[illegible]o face an extremely difficul[illegible] in the Pacific in the future."

However, it i[illegible]-known policy of the enemy [illegible] greater difficulties increase[illegible] execution of his operation, [illegible]ore efforts he makes toward[illegible]ing malicious propaganda. [illegible]atter of fact, simultaneously [illegible]he landing of American troo[illegible] enemy also landed on Leyt[illegible] Osmena, the self-styled Pre[illegible]of the Philippines, and is a[illegible]ng to stir up the Filipinos by[illegible]ond concocted propaganda. Im[illegible]ly upon landing on Leyte [illegible] MacArthur loudly propaga[illegible] the existence of anti-Japane[illegible]rilla elements in the Philippi[illegible]en on November 5, Osmena, [illegible]broadcast entitled "A Procl[illegible] to the Filipinos," stated [illegible] liberation of the Philippines [illegible]gressing with unexpectedly [illegible] damage and that the occu[illegible]of the entire Philippines wo[illegible]realized early next year. [illegible] him, several men, all of wh[illegible] the followers of Osmena, are [illegible]rantically engaged in prop[illegible] It is also stated that th[illegible]ican troops, bringing in [illegible] notes called "victory peso," [illegible]ibly circulating them amon[illegible]ilipinos to the great embarras[illegible]of the general public.

Mobilizin[illegible]garians

Domei

LISBON, [illegible]ber 15.—The entire male [illegible]ion between the ages of 2[illegible] of the city district of Pe[illegible]dapest must report for ho[illegible]se work by tomorrow, in [illegible]nce with the Defense Minis[illegible]cree, a dispatch from B[illegible] revealed.

THRUST BY SOVIET ARMY FOILED NEAR BUDAPEST

Tank Formations Supported by Artillery and Air Force Halted At Jasz Bereny

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—The main center of fighting on the Hungarian front continued to remain east of Budapest where all Soviet break-through attempts were frustrated during the past 24 hours, according to frontline reports.

Strong Soviet tank formations which advanced on Jasz Bereny, east of Budapest, along the railway from Szolnok in a northwesterly direction despite intensive artillery preparation and strong air support were [illegible] and checked three kilometers south of the city and small penetrations by infantry forces were routed by German panzer units. The town of Jasz Apati, east of Jasz Bereny, was evacuated by German troops yesterday after hard street-fighting.

To the north of this sector, Soviet tank and cavalry forces were pressed in a northern and western direction to east of Fuezes Abony. After slight initial gains, strong German-Hungarian counter-attacks struck back and threatened to wipe out the bulk of the Soviet infantry regiment which was encircled south of Fuezes Abony.

Another focal point of the fighting in the Hungarian territory developed in the Emod and Erlau region, northeast of Budapest, obviously to force the evacuation of the German salient protruding eastward from Emod up to the Dukla Pass.

Bad weather conditions continued to hamper operations in the other sectors of the Eastern Front, and on the front from the Beskides to the Baltic there was extreme quiet which was disturbed only west of the Lupkova Pass in the Beskides and near Autz in the Courland district by Soviet attacks which were all warded off. Most of the activity was restricted to reconnoitering thrusts but preparations for a new offensive were observed behind the entire northern and central sectors.

This activity developed into a sizeable artillery exchange on the East Prussian frontier, but no attacks have been reported so far. Also in the Narev and Vistula areas, no actual contact has been reported but Soviet preparations for a large-scale offensive has become more apparent.

BYRNES MAY SUCCEED HULL

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 15.—Rumors are circulated in Washington that James Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, may become Secretary of State if Cordell Hull retires from his post because of ill health, according to a Washington report.

President Roosevelt, however, has urged Byrnes to stay on the job at least until Germany is defeated.

Byrnes has been serving under a term of temporary appointment having told the President that he did not want the job on a permanent basis. However, Stephen Early, Roosevelt's secretary, today released a statement from the President stating: "In view of the importance of continuing the winning of the war at top speed, and at the personal request of the President, Mr. Byrnes has consented to continue as director of the Office of War Mobilization until the elimination of Germany from the war."

BRAND OF AGGRESSOR IS FEARED BY SOVIETS

Time Says Russia Afraid Baltic States or Poland May Appeal To Security League

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 15.—The Soviet Union fears that in the future the Baltic States or Poland might appeal to the security league, charging Russia with aggression against them and the United States and Britain might be inclined to listen to that appeal, the American magazine Time stated in a recent article the substance of which follows:

"Russia passionately desires post-war peace security. She must have peace security, and yet at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference she had insisted that in the proposed security league, any one of the big four must have the right to veto any attempt by the league to discipline an aggressor—even if the vetoing power was itself the aggressor.

"Clearly, Russia's mind was wary, her mood was suspicious. Why? James Roston, correspondent of The New York Times, offered an explanation.

"What Russia feels, he pointed out, is that Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland east of the Curzon Line are her legitimate fears and that at some future time, the Baltic States or Poland might appeal to the security league, charging Russia with aggression against them. The United States and Britain might be inclined to listen to that appeal.

"Russia does not consider her occupation of those lands to be aggression. She considers them rightfully hers in the first place and vital to her security.

"Premier Josef Stalin had tenaciously held to this position in his talks with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Plainly, Russia's hesitations, her wary mind and her suspicions were realistic.

"It was Russia's way of saying to her allies, 'Face facts. Stop talking about the Baltic States and the Polish question. If you want world security you can have it, but you must first recognize our right to national security.'

"To put the Russian attitude in a nutshell, it can be said that her attitude is that we should not ask her to give up the Baltic States any more than she should ask us to give Texas back to Mexico.

BARES CHIANG'S COMMAND

Covers China, Indo-China, Thailand, Says Chang—Wedemeyer Disagrees

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—Chungking Spokesman P. H. Chang, at a press conference today, dispelled all doubts concerning the exact scope of Chiang Kai-shek's command, according to a Chungking dispatch. Replying to a question he said, "The Generalissimo is the supreme allied commander of China, Indo-China and Thailand."

Asked if France had concurred in the command embracing Indo-China, Foreign Office Spokesman K. O. Wu asserted, "The area of command was agreed upon by the Allies."

However, General Albert Wedemeyer, newly-appointed commander of the U.S. forces in the China area, announced on November 7 last that French Indo-China is included in the China area but that Thailand came under the Southeast Asia command, which is clearly contrary to the announcement made by Chungking.

BURDEN SHIFTED ON YENAN

Negotiations for Settlement Up to Communists, Chungking Says

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—Liang Han-tsao, Chungking Publicity Minister, in the course of his press conference with foreign correspondents today, said that the success or otherwise of the negotiations for a settlement between the Chungking and Yenan regimes would depend entirely upon the attitude of the latter regime, according to a United Press dispatch received here.

A Reuter dispatch from Chungking said that various Chungking quarters are cautious in their attitude toward the possibility of the negotiations resulting in any settlement.

Reports from Chungking, however, said the recall of Lin Tso-han, representative of the Yenan regime from Chungking where he had for more than four months been conducting negotiations with the Chungking regime, and his displacement by Chou En-lai, who suddenly made his appearance in Chungking on November 11, have aroused interest, as giving indications that the negotiations between the two regimes would make progress.

The same dispatch indicated that the arrival of Chou in Chungking shows that the door has not yet been closed against an agreement between Chungking and Yenan.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 15

The city area of London and Antwerp again were subjected to intensified long-range fire.

The British started their attack in the area southeast of Helmond yesterday and fierce fighting developed on a broad front.

Our grenadiers completely smashed the enemy bridgehead south of Didenhofen taking several hundred prisoners. A fierce defense battle is now raging at Gravelotte and on both sides of Seille. Our panzer formations frustrated renewed enemy attempts at encirclement in the area between Nied and Moerchingen and here 22 American tanks were destroyed. The enemy gained ground between the Rhine-Marne Canal and Baccarat, and resumed his attacks on both sides of the upper Doubs west of Montbeliard. Artillery duels and shock-troop activity has been reported from our strongholds in the west.

In central Italy, our grenadiers between Modigliana and Romagna, northeast of Forli, warded off continuous British attacks in front of our newly established positions.

Our movements in the Balkans and in the Finnish-Norwegian border territory have been carried out according to plan despite adverse ground and weather conditions.

The enemy again attempted a landing on Milos Island under the cover of heavy British naval forces but our garrison repulsed the enemy.

The Soviets continued their large-scale attacks aiming at a breakthrough in the area east of Budapest with the support of strong infantry and tank formations but they were not able to achieve any important gain of ground. The front was closed at some breaches by our powerful counter-thrusts. The Soviets launched several attacks in strength up to a regiment south of Ungvar as weather conditions improved but they were smashed despite strong artillery and battleplane support in front of our positions. Here 20 Soviet tanks were destroyed. No operations of major importance developed in the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front.

CHURCHILL SEES LONG WAR

Spain Will Not Be Invited to European Peace Talks, Says Law

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 15.—Returning from a tour of the French battlefields with the conviction that the war against Germany is far from over, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that extremely hard fighting will certainly last for a good long time.

Richard K. Law, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when asked to give an assurance that neither General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, nor any representative of his would be invited to the European Peace Conference, replied that the Government saw no reason why any country that had not positively helped the United Nations should have any place at the peace talks.

A question about Iranian oil came up and Law stated that the Iranian Government had announced its intention to postpone the matter of granting new oil concessions until after the war. Law said that British and American companies were not seeking concessions in the area where the Soviets wanted concessions so that the possibility of friction between them and the Soviet Government did not arise.

Bulgar Volunteers Set

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—Bulgarian volunteer corps will shortly join the German armies on the Eastern Front as the Bulgarian National Government has issued a proclamation requesting all the Bulgarians living in Germany to join the volunteer corps in order to liberate Bulgaria which is now under the yoke of the Bolshevists and Jews. The battle for liberation is already in full swing in Bulgaria, declares the proclamation which assures the Bulgarian patriots in Bulgaria that their struggle for the liberation of their country will be effectively supported by the Bulgarian National Government.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... ¥[illegible]
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—90 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takejiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinances.

BIG FINANCIAL TROUBLES ARE HARASSING GREECE

Inflation Rampant, Living Costs Soar—Political Chaos Also Troubles Country

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 15.—"The most serious aspect of the Greek situation remains financial; inflation is rampant and is growing worse daily while the phenomenal living cost is still skyrocketing influenced by an influx of Allied money without a commensurate increase in 'goods,'" the Athens correspondent of The Times, London, reported on October 27. Continuing, he said:

"The Germans, before they left, printed and put into circulation vast numbers of new bank notes of which the lowest denomination, 2,000,000,000 drachmas, was as worthless as a penny. Also in circulation were many counterfeit sovereigns and French gold pieces. With the local population putting implicit faith in gold, this can lead to ruin for many of them.

"The Government, with the assistance of the British military authorities and also of the senior members of the staff of the late Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, who flew here on October 24, is meeting daily to devise some means to improve the situation. Gold has also been flown in as a means to stabilize the situation, and to give the authorities means of paying salaries.

"Politically, the situation remains uneasy,' and there are disturbing factors at work. The Government with British assistance is trying to persuade the Andarters to give up their arms and get back to ordinary work with the aim of restoring the country's shattered resources.

"Manuelides, Interior Minister, one of Prime Minister George Papandrou's closest supporters and Johann Zevghos, Agriculture Minister and Communist leader, have been sent to Lesbos to attempt to regulate the affairs in the islands, in many of which the left wing Andarters, after taking part in the work of liberation, have set up local governments."

Revising U.S. Constitution

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 15.—Republican congressmen in the United States have been invited to help change the Constitution so that it can be ratified by a majority vote of both Houses, according to a Washington dispatch. The invitation came from Representative Sol Bloom, New York Democrat, who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to Representative Joseph Morgan to pledge Republicans to support the building of an enduring peace. Bloom declared that treaties can be ratified by a majority vote in both Houses instead of rejected by one-third of the Senate.

Hungarians to Fight

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—The Hungarians would rather die than accept peace at any price, Gabriel Vojna, Hungarian Interior Minister, said today during the induction in to office of the new mayor of Budapest, according to a Budapest report.

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ... ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 75,160,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.
Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
Yokohama Branch:
Honcho 2-chome,
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0748
Tokyo Branch:
Marunouchi 1-chome,
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

[illegible] PRESIDENT CHEN [illegible] HIS POLICIES

[illegible] Provincial Heads—Will [illegible] Late Leader's Plans To Win Victory in War

Domei

NANKING, November 15.—Amidst [illegible] deep sorrow at the loss of their [illegible], the late Wang Ching-wei, who was also a leader in the Chinese Revolution, the people of China are drawing still closer together in their national unity to shape the fate of China with their own hands. Especially is this true of the leaders of the National Government at Nanking who under the new leadership of Acting President Chen Kung-po, are determined to make the utmost efforts to carry out the plans of the late President for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the attainment of the real aim of the revolution of the Chinese Republic.

On November 15, Acting President Chen Kung-po conferred individually with Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and other provincial chairmen who came to Nanking.

To these men, Acting President Chen expressed his firm determination to effect the rise of the whole of China, united as one, which had been one of the cherished aims of the late President. Internally he would, he said, work for the realization of the three great policies of production increase, maintenance of peace and order, and the enforcement of discipline which were proclaimed at the time of China's entry in the War of Greater East Asia; internationally, he would work for the materialization of the Japan-China Alliance Treaty and the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. He asked for the full cooperation of the men in realizing these objectives and was given a pledge of wholehearted support.

This firm determination of both the National Government and the people is expected to awaken Chungking from its wild dream which is resulting in the sacrifice of both the blood of Chinese and the soil of China.

Chen Given Kuomintang Post

Domei

NANKING, November 15.—At the extraordinary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang held here yesterday, Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government, was formally inducted as acting chairman of the Committee filling the vacancy resulting from the death of President Wang Ching-wei.

Meanwhile, with the arrival here of Mayor Chen Kung-po from Shanghai to take over office as Acting President and concurrently President of the Executive Yuan, all affairs of the Mayor of Shanghai will be carried out by Chief Secretary Wu Sung-kao under official instruction from Nanking.

Cable Briefs

YANKS BUYING RAILWAYS

Hard on the heels of American armed entry into Italy came her Wall Street representatives who have already started negotiations for the purchase of Italian railways which hitherto have been State property, reports the Deutsche Adria Zeitung. The negotiations are identical with concerns which are in possession of railway lines in South America. American financial circles are also negotiating for the purchase of Italian heavy industry shares.

PORTUGUESE SHIP SEIZED

For reasons unknown the Quanzia, a Portuguese passenger steamer carrying cargo and a great many passengers from Portuguese colonies in Africa to Lisbon, was stopped by British vessels shortly before it reached its destination, it has been revealed. The ship was taken to Gibraltar.

A.F.L. MUSICIANS WIN

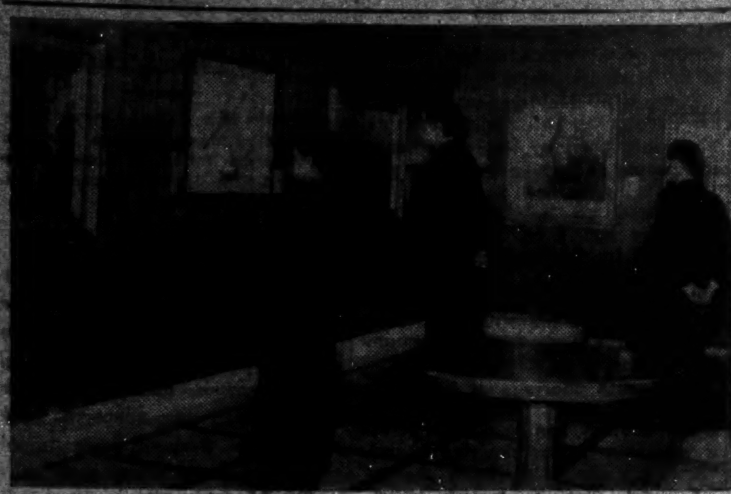
The bitter warfare which had been going on for sometime between the R.C.A., the Victor-Columbia Recording Corporation and the Transcription Division of the National Broadcasting Company on one side and the AFL American Federation of Musicians on the other finally came to terms recently with the "surrender" of the recording companies to the Union demands. The three companies will now pay to the Union a royalty on each disk sold. The Associated Press states that on the basis of the production at the time the strife began, the Union will get approximately $4,000,000 a year. At that time the three companies were making more than half of the 130,000,000 records produced annually in the United States.

Chira Made Minister

Domei

BANGKOK, November 15.—Lieutenant-General Chira Wichit Song-[illegible], Chief of Staff of the Thai [illegible], yesterday was given the concurrent post of State Minister without Portfolio, the Thai Government announced today.

Manila Exhibit Preview



Above photo shows visitors at the exhibition of paintings by some of Japan's foremost artists which was held at the Japan-Germany Cultural House on Wednesday. These paintings, among them being those by such noted artists as Tsuguji Foujita and Saburo Miyamoto, will later be sent to Manila where they will form part of the Greater East Asia Arts Exhibition to be held in that city in the near future.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, November 16

OUR BOUNDLESS POWER

MAINICHI—Since the outbreak of the China Affair in July 1937, our country has continued fighting on a large scale for full seven and a half years. And since December 8, 1941, in addition to Chungking, we have been fighting the Anglo-Americans, extending our fighting lines from the Asiatic Continent to the entire area of the Pacific.

In spite of the long war, however, the resources of our fighting power have not been disturbed to any extent. In fact, our fighting power after seven and a half years of war is on an upward curve. This fact, besides being a great surprise to the enemy, at the same time is a new discovery for the Japanese people themselves. Should we not examine once more the power of our country in its true light and renew our conviction in its strength? The enemy has been forced to remove from his propaganda campaign against this country the words, "the economic bankruptcy of Japan," from which he had expected so much.

What is more terrifying to the enemy is the excellent strategy and valiant fighting of our forces, the unbudging fighting spirit of our officers and men on the fighting lines and their increasing morale which gains at every added difficulty. We wonder in what light the enemy views the power of the Imperial Forces which smashed his counter-offensive on the Continent by capturing Loyang in the spring of this year and Changsha, Kweilin, etc. in the subsequent months? The enemy, after reducing Saipan and Tinian, has come to the Philippines but there he has suffered a daring counter-attack from the Imperial Forces. All these achievements are due to the valiant fighting of our officers and men under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor.

We have just and sincere war objectives, the incomparably brave Imperial Forces and the strong power of the country with East Asia as its background. These three great conditions necessary for smashing the foe are equally splendidly equipped. If the people on the home front continue their endeavors for the prosecution of the war with all their might, Japan and the Japanese people are bound to gain ultimate victory without fail.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler in his proclamation to the people of Germany on November 12, on the occasion of the National Socialist festival, said: "Our greatest ally, Japan, from the very beginning looked upon the fight in the right light, namely, as a decisive dispute for existence. Japan has been fighting with the valor of a really heroic nation." In our turn we wish to send the same message to the German people who are themselves fighting valiantly. The boundless power and the devotion which we are applying to the task of smashing the enemy both in the East and the West, will open for Japan and Germany the [illegible] path of sure victory.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS DISPLAYED ON BATTLEFIELDS

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Both participants in the War of Greater East Asia consider the battle of offense and defense which is going on on Leyte Island to be the climax of the Pacific war. Of special significance is the enemy's stubborness in continuing to send supplies to Leyte in spite of his severe losses. However, we, one hundred million Japanese have full confidence in the valiant fighting of the Special Attack Corps of our Army and Navy Air Forces, the flower of patriotism whose deeds are daily astounding the world. What attracts our attention in the midst of the fighting on Leyte is that the spirit of fighting on the front reflects the spirit of the peoples concerned.

While our Banda Unit in the critical moments of its attack twice avoided attacking enemy hospital ships, several enemy carrier-borne planes in broad daylight purposely attacked our hospital ship, Tachibana Maru. This is not the first time that the enemy has attacked one of our hospital ships. There are numerous instances of the serious violation by the enemy of international law. It would be useless for us to demand justice from the Anglo-Americans but the horrible cruelty to which our enemies are resorting is a fact which our people cannot forget. When we compare the enemy's baseness with the lofty spirit of the Special Attack Corps of our Army and Navy, we feel once more convinced that this is the difference which will determine the outcome of the war. We ardently hope that the lofty spirit displayed by our officers and men on the fighting front will be made the guiding spirit of the people on the home front.

BRITISH FLEET FOR PACIFIC

Cunningham Says Quick Action Against Japan Is Necessary

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 10.—Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Chief of the British Naval General Staff, declared today that the British Navy will participate in the Pacific theater of war as soon as possible, according to a London dispatch.

"Quick action against Japan is absolutely necessary for the British Empire also," said Cunningham. "Up to the present although the British Navy has assisted greatly in Australia and New Zealand, the Pacific war has been left practically to the United States Navy. However, a powerful British fleet will be dispatched to the Pacific area as soon as possible," he added.

Boosts Fleet in Orient

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—The increased strength of the British fleet in the Orient was stressed by Kenneth Edwards, naval reporter of The Daily Telegraph, London, in today's issue of the paper, according to a London report.

"The Japanese Fleet which received some minor damage in the sea battle off the Philippines will be fully prepared again for action before the commencement of a large-scale operation in the Pacific. But an extremely important factor, on the other hand, has been actively showing itself lately," said the reporter. "That is, the British fleet in the Orient has been greatly augmented in strength. In the past the war burden in East Asia was almost exclusively shouldered by the U.S. forces, with Admiral Chester Nimitz Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, acting like a one-armed boxer. But today it has become possible to give Japan a two-fisted naval battle."

OPERATION ZONE EXTENDED

Affects German War Area in Baltic To Gulf of Finland

Domei

BERLIN, November 11.—The limitation of operational zone in the Baltic to the Gulf of Finland announced by Germany on February 10, 1942 has been abrogated and the zone has again been extended. In a statement, the German Government announced that every vessel entering this defined area risks destruction and emphatically warns against this risk.

Yesterday evening, Swedish shipowners broadcast messages to their ships from the shipping insurance office ordering them to be in Swedish territorial waters in the Baltic by 12 p.m. midnight. The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse opined that this measure was caused by the fact that Germany had informed the Swedish Government yesterday that she would restrict operation in the Baltic waters as the result of the war developments in the east.

AMERICAN PLANES WRECK MANILA'S HOLY BUILDINGS

Archbishop's Palace Demolished—Priceless Books Burnt—Residential Area Hit

Domei

MANILA, November 14.—Intramuros, Manila's ancient walled city with its numerous churches and holy buildings, was again wantonly attacked today, as the American raiders with viciousness born from desperation attempted to terrorize Filipino civilians through indiscriminate raids.

Today, all Christians are angry and horror-stricken at the savagery of the Americans. With deliberateness manifesting their wanton nature and without the slightest respect for holy buildings, Yankee fliers today demolished the Archbishop's Palace in Intramuros which, yesterday, had narrowly escaped damage except for a few broken windows. But the barbaric enemy did not miss today, and squarely hit the residence.

Fortunately, following yesterday's narrow escape, Archbishop Michael O'Doherty and members of the Archbishop's Palace had taken shelter in another part of the city and consequently none was injured. Standing just across the street from Manila's famed cathedral, the Archbishop's Palace was sacred to all Christians, and the Filipinos today are rising in indignation against the devilish Americans.

Residential Area Wrecked

Christians had other cause for ire today as enemy planes indiscriminately rained bombs on Manila's residential district. The hardest hit was Ermita District, where the enemy evidently aimed to destroy the Babini Elementary School. The residence of the Auxiliary Bishop of Manila, the Reverend Cesar Maria Guerrero, was among those demolished by Yankee bombs. Happily, the Bishop was in another part of the town but at least 10 persons were killed and many others injured by this raid on Ermita district.

A survey made of the bombed areas of Manila today shows that rare and important records of Catholic Christianity in the Philippines have been destroyed by American wanton raids beyond any possibility of retrieve.

Priceless Books Burnt

Inspection by the Apostolic Delegation shows that many books and documents depicting the progress of Catholic endeavors in this country have been either blown to bits or burned to ashes. Likewise, many rare religious paintings, murals and other works of art that made the seat of the representative of the Holy See in the Philippines a veritable museum of Christian history have been irretrievably lost. The building housing the Apostolic Delegation has been heavily damaged. Although the enemy bomb fell in the yard in front of the building the resulting explosion rocked the edifice so violently that its walls and roofs crumbled. Pockmarks on the walls show that the building was also subjected to strafing attacks. The bomb fell on soft ground and sunk several feet below the surface, bursting the water main. On the spot where it fell, one now sees a veritable pond.

Three other buildings around the crater were completely destroyed. Monsigneur Guillermo Piani, Apostolic Delegate, fortunately escaped injury as he had moved to another place within the city two weeks ago. The Palace of the Archbishop of Manila located in Manila's ancient walled city, now presents a mass of ruins, as also the adjoining building of the Court of Appeals.

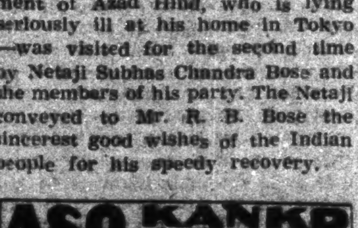
Bose Meets Tsai

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, called on Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, at the Chinese Embassy on Wednesday to offer condolences on the death of Wang Ching-wei, the late President of the National Government of China.

Netaji Meets R.B. Bose

Mr. Rash Bihari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who is lying seriously ill at his home in Tokyo—was visited for the second time by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the members of his party. The Netaji conveyed to Mr. R. B. Bose the sincerest good wishes of the Indian people for his speedy recovery.

ASO KANKO HOTEL



Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

Lieuten[illegible] General Tominaga Exhorts Ba[illegible] Unit Heroes Before 'Death Flight'

Domei

PHILIPPIN[illegible] BASE, November 13.—S[illegible] shone brightly in the sky and [illegible]ss on the airfield was still [illegible] with dew, as the group of flie[illegible] their way to the planes in [illegible] hey were about to set off to [illegible] the death of their comrade[illegible] was early dawn of November [illegible] all night long the members [illegible] ground crew had worked [illegible] the machines. Everything w[illegible] complete for the realizatio[illegible] men's long-cherished des[illegible] mash the enemy vessels b[illegible] themselves and their pla[illegible] them.

At 4 a.m. o[illegible] mber 10, Lieutenant-Genera[illegible] Tominaga, Commander o[illegible] my Air Forces in the Philippi[illegible], called together all the [illegible] of the Banda Unit of the [illegible] Attack Corps. When the las[illegible] ctions on the great mission [illegible] they were about to fulfil [illegible] given to them. Lieutenant-Ge[illegible] Tominaga addressed them [illegible] ows:

"You are s[illegible] of His Majesty the Emperor, [illegible] in loyalty and bravery. [illegible] members of the Banda Un[illegible] to display the spirit of Japa[illegible] Land of Gods, and the righte[illegible] of Japan, and thereby becom[illegible] flowers in full bloom af[illegible] your Unit was named.

"You are ab[illegible] down your lives for His [illegible] the Emperor.

"A man's li[illegible] lighter than a feather, and [illegible] mission with which you ar[illegible] of destroying the enem[illegible] is heavier than Mount F[illegible]

"Sometime [illegible] lost your superior officer [illegible] you loved and respected. Do [illegible] yourselves to be discoura[illegible] endeavor to do also his sh[illegible] is no more, so that you ma[illegible] completely successful in you[illegible] I wish you success from [illegible] bottom of my heart."

Wine cups [illegible] then handed around, and Li[illegible]-General Tominaga drank [illegible] success of the men. The cu[illegible] then passed around, and [illegible] offered by the Lieutenant-Ge[illegible] the men was the parting cu[illegible] parent Wild Eagle to young [illegible] Eagles reared by him.

After this [illegible] ny, pieces of white silk clo[illegible] brought in. On them Lieut[illegible] General Tominaga wrote a [illegible] poem entitled "To the God[illegible] of the Banda Unit," and [illegible] one to each man. A free translation of the poem reads:

"The spirit of the Land of Gods is seen in the cherry flowers in full bloom. Glorious are the figures of our officers and men. A man's life is light, and a great mission is heavy. But our men are not afraid of death. They do not die in vain."

The order for the men to start came. Up in the sky the stars were still aglow. The planes stood in the center of the field, their engines roaring and their wings vibrating.

Sergeant-Major Tanaka and three other men stood before A, a staff officer, and received final instructions from him. In their arms were the urns containing the relics of Captain Iwamoto and four other men who had died gloriously with him. A, the staff officer, said to them:

"Your objective is the aircraft carriers and battleships of the enemy lying within Leyte Gulf. Do not aim at small-sized vessels in the idea that you must do something, now that you have gone into action.

"A certain number of fighters will accompany you, partly to protect you and partly to know for certain your war results. I wish you all success."

The men proceeded to a corner of the airfield where their comrades waited to give them a hearty send-off. Chief-of-Staff X seemed almost on the point of holding each of the men in his arms as the wine cups were once again passed around.

Sergeant-Major Tanaka turned to his men with the words: "Be sure to avenge the death of our Unit commander."

With the urns carefully carried in one arm, the men climbed into their planes. Sergeant-Major Tanaka was already settled in his plane when Sergeant Y came running up to him and handed him a photo of their late Unit commander.

"Be sure to come immediately after me," said Sergeant-Major Tanaka to Sergeant Y as he accepted the photo. The Sergeant-Major had been wounded in the head in a recent explosion, and the face under the bandages touched the men.

Presently, the planes began to take off. Sergeant-Major Tanaka was the first to go up. He was immediately followed by his three men in their planes.

The members of the ground crew, with mingled emotions, waved their caps to the four heroes as they flew across the early morning sky.

BIG OFFE[illegible] CAMPAIGN OF REI[illegible] NEXT SPRING

Enemy D[illegible] Slowed Down as Germa[illegible] ther Strength Fo[illegible] sive Action

Germany [illegible] start a great general offensive o[illegible] n next spring, with newly accu[illegible] d fighting strength and arms [illegible] dicts Sajio Kato, Mainichi c[illegible] ndent at Berlin, in his recent [illegible] t. His report follows:

The extr[illegible] unfavorbale development s[illegible] e landing of the American-[illegible] forces on France, caused th[illegible] man people to become gre[illegible] orried about the future of [illegible] r. They wondered whether i[illegible] possible to check the enemy [illegible] ming advance into their defe[illegible] itions.

The ene[illegible] rificed many lives and spent [illegible] weeks in taking Aachen, b[illegible] of the fierce German resis[illegible] At Arnheim, the British 1st [illegible] borne division was totally sm[illegible] Then, at Warsaw, the Polish [illegible] who rose at the instigation o[illegible] n were suppressed, and the l[illegible] was taken prisoner by the Ge[illegible] roops.

As a re[illegible] e situation on the entire fro[illegible] me stabilized generally. F[illegible] more, following the Governme[illegible] d, the entire German nati[illegible] e to conquer the great cris[illegible] thus positive war results ha[illegible] n gained recently by Germa[illegible]

German[illegible] ll withdrawing her front line [illegible] ding to plans but, on the whole, all the fronts, except the Balkan Front, have been stabilized, and Germany's strength for counter-offensive operations has been greatly increased. Consequently, the enemy's advance has been slowed down. Particularly, the Red Army forces that entered into a corner of East Prussia have met most severe resistance, and their casualties are daily mounting.

The enemy's plan to crush Germany by October has now been completely smashed, as Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels said in his broadcast address on October 27. Yet the enemy is expected to start another big-scale offensive operation with reorganized formations.

In this connection, there are various views as to the time when the enemy's next big offensive will be commenced. The most convincing observation, however, is that not having succeeded in securing harbors and ports necessary for the landing of troops and supplies, it would take until next February or March for the enemy to complete his preparations for a final big offensive.

Germany is not only forming new units such as the People's Grenadier Divisions or the [illegible]'s Storming Division, but is also rushing the production of new arms. The Tiger tank that appeared on the East Prussian Front is one of such new arms. More new arms will be produced, and when they are all ready, Germany will smash the enemy offensive.

Now, it is observed that the time when Germany can launch a counter-offensive will be next spring. Until that time comes, Germany's strategy will be centered on preventing the enemy's invasion in the east and the west, by dealing him crippling blows in local actions, and in waiting for the completion of the personnel and material preparations. Whether this great offensive will start in the east or in the west will depend on the reinforcements and tactics of the Anglo-American and Soviet forces in the future. But as a basic principle, it is agreed by military experts that Germany will direct its great offensive first against the west.

The increased German defense strength with the withdrawal of the fighting lines to the boundary line is recognized even by the enemy. If, during the coming winter months, the British-American side is unable to open up a big offensive, and the Soviets remain inactive on the front from East Prussia to Hungary, the great German counter-offensive with the newly accumulated personnel and material strength is expected to be started next spring.

S[illegible]NTORY WHISKY
Good Quality Straight Whisky
Free From Impurities

T[illegible]A KŌTŪ KŌSYA
([illegible]st Asia Travel Corporation)
"CULTURE THROUGH TRAVEL"
[illegible] Facilities of Every Kind for Everybody
[illegible]d Office: 6 Ōtemati 1-tyome, Tokyo
270 [illegible]ffices throughout East Asia and elsewhere, at [illegible], Mukden, Harbin, Dairen, Shanghai, Nanking, [illegible] Tientsin, Canton, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, [illegible] Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh, Medan, Palem[illegible] [illegible]anila, Berlin, etc.

ADMITS REICH COME-BACK

Using More Panzers Now Than in Normandy, Says Wilmont

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 15.—It must be admitted that the Germans have come back within the last few months in an astonishing manner, stated Chester Wilmont, B.B.C. war correspondent. In the beginning of September the Germans started running and their armies in France were smashed but today, the correspondent emphasized, the anti-Axis are facing an entirely different enemy.

German Tiger and Panther panzers are again in action and are employed in larger numbers than during the fighting in Normandy and German infantry is supported by more powerful trench-mortar fire and artillery than ever before, Wilmont pointed out.

The anti-Axis, the correspondent said, still have a very heavy struggle ahead of them. The Germans have gained valuable time for reorganizing their forces and for replenishing their equipment by the three battles of Antwerp, Aachen and Arnheim. This saved the Germans from total collapse in September.

They gained two valuable months and they made good use of this time and it would be much harder, the correspondent asserted, to enter Germany than it had been six weeks ago.

P.I. Party Back from Taiwan

Domei

MANILA, November 14.—Jose San Victores, Chairman of the Philippine Agricultural Commission to Taiwan, returned here yesterday after more than a month's survey of the agricultural conditions of Taiwan. He called on President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan this morning to pay his respects and to make a brief verbal report on the success of his mission to Taiwan. Other members of the Commission, namely Drs. Nemesio B. Mendiola, Miguel Manresa and Jose Graciano Militante, returned to the Philippines ahead of Chairman San Victores on November 10.

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO CULTIVATED PEARLS
One bridal gift that will always be in fashion, always in good taste.
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomachi St.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent

2 LARGE roomed ground floor flat, partly furnished with kitchen, pantry, flush-toilet, large garden, and air-raid-shelter in Koishikawa heights. Apply Box 299, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE and bed with mattress in good condition. Please apply Box 297, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC cooking apparatus and heating stove. Apply Box 298, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC iron, 2 or 3 lbs. Must be in perfect condition. Immediately wanted. Apply Box 296, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WALKING shoes for lady, very small number (35). Apply Box 295, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. [illegible]yoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1218, 3652, 3653.

E. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 am. to 4 p.m. Room 654 (6th floor). Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 22 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3781.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m. except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car-line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-4315.

DR. M. TAKAHASHI (A.B., M.D. [illegible] University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-118, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Records & Gramophone
レコード 蓄音機
交換 売買
MUSE-SHA
Tel. 25-1736
Near Jinbo-cho Tram Stop Side Street Kanda Nishikicho
ミュズ社

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
No. 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo
Tel. 48-5182
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
F. Y. Amano, A.B., M.D.
Karuizawa Office
No. 3137 (Roppontsuji)
Hours: 9 to noon.

山之内
Yamanouchi's
Principal Medical Products

Disulfamin preparation	ALBASIL
Sulfamin preparation	GERISON
Acetsulfamin preparation	NEO-GERISON
Chemotherapeutic remedy for Pneumonia	ATHINON
Remedy for Arteriosclerosis & High Blood Pressure	ARKLEMIN
Remedy for Neuralgia & Stiff Shoulder	CAMPORISIN
Anti-syphilitic of water soluble bismuth	BLUKLAN
Vitamin B_1 for injection	BICRYS

Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144. 352, 359. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770. KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1944

Welcome to Dr. Ba Maw

Japan is honored by the presence of His Excellency Ba Maw, Head of the State and Prime Minister of Burma, to whom the entire Japanese nation offers the most cordial welcome. It is a welcome rendered particularly intimate by the warm regard which the Japanese people have learned to feel toward Dr. Ba Maw from his previous visits to this country, and particularly from the inspiring role he played at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations here a year ago.

That high regard which the Japanese nation holds for the personality of this great Burmese leader is doubly enhanced by admiration and gratitude for the inestimably great task he has been successfully carrying out in leading his nation at the forefront of East Asia's most exposed battle line against the common enemy of this entire region. How great is that task and how magnificent is Dr. Ba Maw's success have been amply demonstrated by Burma's impressive record during the past year.

First of all, since attaining complete independence a little over a year ago, the Burmese people have proved how worthy they are of that independence. By this vigor and courage, by their readiness to shed their life blood and to endure incalculable suffering in the war to protect their newly restored free estate, the Burmese people have shown themselves to be unexcelled champions of the noble ideal of liberty.

In the second place, Burma has won a debt of eternal gratitude from all the nations of East Asia. For Burma, in fighting to preserve her independence, has been fighting also to preserve the security of all East Asia. Standing as a sentinal at East Asia's western approaches, she has by her courageous stand kept the other nations of East Asia safe and sound.

At the same time, Burma has not allowed the strain of war to distract her from the task of laying the foundations of a sound permanent national structure. The steady progress in the perfection of her governmental organization and in the regeneration of her social structure attest to her accomplishments in the arts of peace as well as of war. Most notably the organization of the Greater Burma Association a few months ago, embracing all segments of the people's political life, proves how solidly the entire public is supporting the Government's endeavors.

Finally, by her vigorous espousal of the great principles of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, Burma has assumed a vital responsibility in the construction of a new and better world order. In accordance with these principles she is loyally cooperating with Japan and the other nations of East Asia to bring a new era of mutual well-being and happiness to this entire region. By so doing, she has assured for herself an indispensable status among the progressive nations of the world.

For all these great achievements of the Burmese nation, the dynamic leadership of Dr. Ba Maw is largely responsible. Japan can do no less than to hail him as a conquering hero indeed. Japan is particularly proud to be intimately associated with his endeavors through the mutual aid unstintingly exchanged between the two countries, sanctified by the intermingled blood shed on the same field of battle by the Japanese and Burmese comrades-at-arms fighting in the same cause.

The present visit to Japan of Dr. Ba Maw is his first occasion for a face-to-face meeting with the leaders of Japan since the inauguration of the present Koiso-Yonai Cabinet. But Dr. Ba Maw can be assured that he will find the new Cabinet more anxious than ever to continue and to augment Japan's aid and cooperation in the furtherance of his endeavors which mean so much not only to his own country but to Japan and the rest of Greater East Asia as well.

A British Subterfuge

The real purpose of the so-called British goodwill mission headed by Prime Minister Churchill to Paris this week is obviously not to help France re-emerge as a great Power, as the British would have the world believe, but to bolster up Britain's own position in Europe. For when have the British ever been purely altruistic in their actions? The whole world knows that Britain's policy ever has been to play one Power against another and to exploit others for British gain.

The same trickery is behind the statement made on Tuesday by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the House of Common when he pledged Britain's support to the De Gaullist regime's efforts to enable France to re-emerge as a Great Power. Preposterously Eden declared that never before had the friendship of the British and the French peoples rested on a "surer foundation." One only has to refer to the famous speech made by Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in London on November 25, 1943, to be certain of Britain's real policy as concerning the French. For Smuts, known as the unofficial spokesman for the British Government whenever its official silence on any pertinent issue is considered discreet, in his proposal for the formation of a Western European bloc to guard against the Soviet Union's expansion to the West, definitely placed France in the category of a third rate country for all time. Smuts' declaration represented the British official opinion that the France had forfeited their position as a Great Power in Europe by its collapse and subsequent collaboration with the Germans.

Why, then, the sudden intensified efforts of late by the British Government to enable France to rise again to her pre-war status? The real reason is the Soviet Union, notwithstanding lavish London and Washington claims of Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration in the war and in the post-war period as well. The British are not at all at ease with the Soviet penetration into Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, not to mention Poland, the Baltic States and Finland, as the result of the operations on the Eastern Front. The British reaction to this is that the Soviet Union has become all too powerful and that she might even threaten British interests in the Mediterranean and even extend her influence westward in Europe to make things anything but comfortable for the British.

That is the reason why there has been a flurry of reports recently from the British capital that Churchill and Eden are attempting to line up an alliance among Britain, France, Belgium and Holland. What is absurd about these reports is that the British pretend that the purpose of such an alliance would be "to stand as a sentinel over Germany after the post-victory occupation period." Any explanation to that effect by British officialdom is nothing but a subterfuge for British machinations against the Soviet Union, the "New Colossus" of Europe.

A Year Ago Today

November 17, 1943

The fall of Fenghsien in Hunan Province was admitted by the Chungking Military Headquarters during the course of its announcement of the war situation. At the same time the fact that the Japanese Forces stationed in the Ichang area, Hupeh Province, moved into the southern sector of the city was admitted.

* * *

Imperial Naval Air Units swooped down on an enemy convoy off Torokina, Bougainville Island and sank three transports, and damaged another transport and a destroyer. Our fliers also shot down two of the enemy planes offering resistance. They also started a large fire near the enemy landing point.

CHINA'S FUTURE

Great Internal Reformation Necessary to Consolidate Nation

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

"China's Way" is the title of this article which was contributed by Hu Lan-cheng to the Mainichi Shimbun. The writer is an exponent of a new renovated political structure in China although he is not at the moment serving in any official capacity in the government. Following his graduation from the Yenching University in Peking, he was for many years a leading figure in the Chinese educational world and after the return of the Chinese Government to Nanking, he served as a member of the Central Executive Committee, Vice-Director of the Information Bureau and Chairman of the Bureau of Legislation.

In this world today, there are the Atlantic Charter and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. According to Senator Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who recently made an interesting disclosure of the purpose of the Atlantic Charter, its object is to dismember the world. Said Connally: "It is the intention of the United States to retain the islands which are occupied during the war for the purpose of using them as naval and air bases. There is a need to make this point clear not only to our enemies but also own allies. The United States needs not only air and sea bases in the Atlantic but also in the Pacific." It would seem to me very important at the present time that the meaning of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations be clarified in view of this declaration by Senator Connally. That is because I feel that the Joint Declaration is our strongest weapon in defeating and frustrating the ambitions of our enemies.

The premise of the Joint Declaration is the spontaneous action of the various peoples. Treaties are instruments signed technically unifying the actions of the signatories; wars constitute the outward projection of the national will although the national will must at the same time form the internal content of the nation. The Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars were the outward manifestations of the State's will; the Meiji Restoration represented the internal. In the war which is being fought now, of course, Japan has her own internal significance, which, together with the internal movements of the other nations, brings about the unity of the nations concerned. It is in this sense that the ties of nations become stronger than those bound by treaties, bound as they are by a higher ideal. In the case of China the principles of peace or resistance form nothing more than the outward manifestations of her national will; what is really needed in China today is a national revolution. That revolution must be against the regime of compradors and their ilk.

Three Different Regimes

In China today there are three different regimes—Chungking, Yenan and Nanking—three international routes. In such a condition it is impossible to achieve unified resistance or a unified peace. The people of China at the present time have very little interest in the Kuomintang or the Communist parties. Nor do they seem to be very particular about what regime they would choose. On the other hand, there are indications that the heart of the people is centering on one object. That is the recognition that there can be no salvation for China without a national revolution. Without the execution of this demand by the people there is very little hope for the solution of the China problem. Without the solution of this problem, there can be no solution of the Japanese-Chinese problem. Japan has consistently cooperated with the Nanking Government. She has also shown herself not indifferent to Chungking's reconsideration of its attitude. The solution of the problem, however, cannot be achieved merely by consultation with the leaders of Chungking, Yenan and Nanking. The only way to the solution is the consultation with the peoples living under the jurisdiction of these three different spheres of political influence. One of the most effective methods of carrying out such a purpose would be to convoke a national convention. The convention would have the power to pass resolutions. To ensure the execution of these resolutions there should be organized guilds and other occupational associations to back the convention. Like the Church in the middle ages which had the right of expulsion so too would the national convention exercise such a power.

China, of course, seeks the end of the war. She also looks forward to rehabilitation after the war. In view of the necessity of ending war and starting rehabilitation there must be a unification in the national regimes. The aim of the national convention would be the consolidation of the nation. To achieve this consolidation, there must be a reorganization of the Chungking and the Yenan regimes and a thorough-going reformati[illegible] the political, economic and [illegible]ural systems. There is no chan[illegible] China to seek a unilateral peac[illegible]rmistice. That is because China [illegible]y is about to become the ce[illegible] of the world maelstrom. Just [illegible]he poet Byron participated in [illegible]reek war of freedom, so it [illegible]y belief that China must part[illegible] in the present war, not be[illegible] of the existence of a treaty [illegible] from a lofty, higher spirit in [illegible]onviction that she is really fig[illegible] for her independence.

NEW BURMA

Amid Ravage[illegible]ar Nation Is Making Steady Progress And Lay[illegible]oundation for Sound Structure

By JAPONICUS

Astrologers ab[illegible] Burma. According to the[illegible] science, in which Burmans [illegible] implicit faith, it had been [illegible]d for some time that the days [illegible]sh tyranny were num'ered a[illegible] the nation would regain in[illegible]nce in the Burmese year of [illegible]which corresponds to 1943.

It was in that [illegible]ear, and on the first of Augu[illegible] Burma attained her cher[illegible] goal of independence. A c[illegible] which had been but a tiny [illegible] province of British India [illegible]37 declared war on [illegible]tanic en[illegible] Britain and America.

The outbreak of [illegible]r of Greater East Asia w[illegible] godsend to Burma. It br[illegible] across the Salween River a[illegible]r pathless mountains the lo[illegible]ed army of liberation, to whi[illegible]rmans, both armed and unarm[illegible]ied by tens of thousands. Th[illegible] the Imperial Japanese Forces [illegible]elcomed by the young memb[illegible] the Thakin Party was at on[illegible]ressive and spectacular. Our [illegible] were deeply moved by the [illegible]tion shown them by even littl[illegible]ese girls on the roadside w[illegible]ered them drinks, rice, veget[illegible]hickens and flowers.

The disconcerte[illegible]hers, on the other hand, fran[illegible] went about to win over Bur[illegible] their side. Dr. Ba Maw, the [illegible]st leader in the history of Bu[illegible]ndependence movement, was [illegible] gaol at a lonely spot in nor[illegible] Burma. The British attempted [illegible] him by all manner of tempt[illegible]mises, but to no avail. The [illegible]ers of the Burmese Cabine[illegible] the unusually courteou[illegible]h overtures, refused to fly to [illegible]. The long British misrule c[illegible]t be undone overnight. After [illegible]apse of six short months, th[illegible]sh, who had reveled in pomp [illegible]rosperity for a century, had [illegible]

The cooperati[illegible]red by the Burmese people [illegible] pleasant surprise to the Jap[illegible]. It has been so willing, so ge[illegible] so spontaneous. For this [illegible] are solid grounds, such as [illegible]ffinity, common religious a[illegible]tural backgrounds and com[illegible]pirations for the emancipation[illegible]a. Who said "Blood is thicke[illegible] water"?

The past year [illegible]een the first and therefore the [illegible]t year in the life of new B[illegible]. The vigor with which sh[illegible] been prosecuting the war c[illegible]ds deepest admiration. Sit[illegible]t the foremost front, Burma [illegible]served as the vanguard of [illegible]sia, for which Japan and oth[illegible]tic nations owe a profound d[illegible]gratitude.

Burma [illegible] Own War

Of course, B[illegible] is not fighting for anybody el[illegible] is fighting her own war. Wh[illegible]an entered into a state of war[illegible] Britain in 1941, Burma has bee[illegible]ng against Britain since 1824 in the days of the Anglo-Jap[illegible]alliance Burma was fighting si[illegible]nded. The War of Greater Eas[illegible] is indeed called the Fourth [illegible]-Burmese War. To say that B[illegible] is cooperating with Japan is [illegible]ite correct; for Burma this is h[illegible] war, in which Japan is coop[illegible]. Needless to say, a people o[illegible] a good, gentle and religious [illegible] can fight so tenaciously onl[illegible] noble, righteous and perem[illegible]ause.

The Anglo-A[illegible]ns are making desperate effort[illegible]capture Burma. Nobody knows [illegible] than the Burmese that, sh[illegible]ch an attempt succeed, they w[illegible]e subjected to slavery for a[illegible]undred years. An eloquent w[illegible]is provided by India, groaning[illegible] starving perennially under [illegible] rule of suppression and c[illegible]y.

Burmans are [illegible]ghting for an illusory objecti[illegible]ey realize that their independe[illegible]s been gained and must be de[illegible] at the cost of life and blood. [illegible] Burmans no sacrifice is too [illegible] preserve their freedom. All [illegible] be finished if they were to [illegible]gain their nationhood.

"Once bitten [illegible]shy. We shall never again hav[illegible]sh or any other masters" sums [illegible]urma's present attitude. Bur[illegible] known for hospitality, but [illegible]nemies should bear in mind th[illegible]er former oppressor or to an[illegible]ible oppressor, Burma would b[illegible] most inhospitable land imagi[illegible]

"Maha Bundu[illegible]was a famous Burmese genera[illegible] frightened the British army at [illegible]e of the First Anglo-Burmese [illegible]. It is stirring to hear that ev[illegible]urmese mother now wishes he[illegible] to become a second Bundul[illegible]. As Buddhists, Burmans hold [illegible]ith that it is better to die on [illegible]lefield than to survive as a sla[illegible]he tide of war may flow and ebb, but Burmans, a singularly sanguine people, will serenely whisper "dum spiro spero." Under the Peacock, which symbolizes Burma's great traditions and aspirations, Burman soldiers will march on buoyantly with an unswerving faith in the final triumph of their country's cause.

On the eve of the first anniversary of the Independence of Burma, His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, resolutely declared:

Will Fight to the Last

"No people have contributed more to, or suffered more from, the war than we have done. The war strain has been great, often alarmingly great, but we have pulled through.

"Our people are quite definitely collecting their second wind for the war crisis which is daily growing both in the East and the West, and even if all our idealisms were to fail, which, believe me, will not happen, anti-British hatred will never fail to make every Burmese stand up and fight against the enemy to the very last."

Three years ago Burma was not permitted to have abroad any representative of her own—even a trade commissioner.

In the autumn of 1943 official diplomatic relations were solemnly established between Burma and Japan. Dr. Thein Maung, one of Burma's patriotic leaders, came to Japan as the first Burmese Ambassador. He is a valiant fighter, who has dedicated his life to anti-British struggle. But his sincerity, charming personality, statesmanship and fortitude and by his keen interest in religious, cultural and other aspects of Japanese life, he has attached himself to all sections of the Japanese people.

The Burmese Embassy in Tokyo is a citadel of traditional Burmese hospitality. The inestimable contributions of the Embassy toward the cementing of excellent relations between Burma and Japan are widely appreciated, and are sure to play a role in the shaping of Asiatic history.

To celebrate the first anniversary of the Independence of Burma, Dr. Thein Maung held a banquet, at which the guests were entertained by classical Burmese music and dance. The Burmese Ambassador attired in a gorgeous costume greeted Japan's high Government officials and the members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo. The good old gentleman was moved to tears as his eyes were turned to the Peacock Flag recalling the dark days when he was under arrest in Rangoon three years ago and expressed his determination not to rest until all Asia was free.

The British were never tired of telling the world that it was their responsibility to rule Burma until she proved her ability to govern herself. It appeared characteristically British policy to aim at making Burmans less competent to undertake self-government for which it was the professed object of the British administration to fit them. In this connection Mahatma Gandhi said that the supreme crime of the British was that they had never given Indians the opportunity to develop the qualities to take over the control of their own affairs.

British rule of Burma might be compared to a banyan tree. Under a banyan tree little or nothing can grow and flourish. The tree overshadows and kills everything beneath it. An authoritative foreign rule encouraged a mentality of subservience, and crushed much that was finest in youth—initiative, enterprise, spirit of adventure. Burma was emaciated and her inherent talents atrophied.

National Spirit Uncorrupted

It deserves special mention that her fine national spirit, character and religion have remained uncorrupted by the strain of evil and sorrowful years. We agree with the sympathetic British historian, G. E. Harvey who wrote: "Indeed, it is the pessimism of Burmese history which makes us optimists. A race which, after centuries of hardship, retains so many fine qualities, must surely possess reserves of youth and vitality which bode well for the future."

Amid the ravages of war, Burma has, under the able, energetic and magnificent leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, made steady progress in laying the foundations of a sound national structure. Her efforts are directed toward a constructive revolution, and the plans for a new order are being vigorously pushed forward. Her slogan is "One blood, one voice, one command" which means a complete negation of the capricious British ways. It is now proposed to build a greater Burma, Maha-Bama, embracing all the indigenous peoples—Burmese, Karens, Shans, Arakanese, Kachins and the others.

A new machinery of national administration has been set up. Unequal salary scales have been levelled. The land distribution scheme is being radically revised. Above all, labor, for which Burmans used to have little incentive in days gone by, now occupies the place of primary importance in their national life. Burmese labor is undertaking great war projects. Bombings no longer cause a commotion; people refuse to move an inch from their work. This love of labor is one of the virtues which the new responsibility of independence has planted in the Burmese heart.

There is no denying that Burmans are undergoing enormous hardships. The war, however, has toughened the people and given them the grit and staying power in which they were said to be lacking. Their character has been tempered and hardened by the austerities of war.

Initiative Cultivated

Initiative and the sense of responsibility have been cultivated among all classes of people. In the face of an acute shortage of materials, Burmans have become inventive. The whole country has been turned into a workshop under the new slogan, "Sew and Spin in Every Home." Burmans, whose commercial abilities were never highly estimated, are now supplying a great deal of war materials. The Burma Defense Army has revived the martial spirit and glory of the nation's brave ancestors. In August this year, the Burmese Government announced the formation of the Greater Burma League (Maha-Bama Asia one), the most powerful national organization unifying all the political parties in Burma. Thus, Burmans are making marked strides along all lines, undreamt of in the past. They have already proved themselves equal to the task of national reconstruction. A resuscitated Burma looks forward and moves forward with courage and confidence to the consummation of that task.

Burma has received with ardent enthusiasm the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. While doubtless this Pacific Charter is of universal significance and value to the world of today and tomorrow, there are cogent reasons why it has a particular appeal and attraction for Burmans. In Burma men, women and children all rise early in the morning, and pray as devout Buddhists not only for themselves alone but also for their neighbors, and for all people everywhere. The spirit of universal concord is inborn in Burmans. Buddhism which has contributed more than anything else to molding the Burmese character stands for universal benevolence and the immutable law of righteousness.

It is the avowed foreign policy of the new State of Burma to promote peace and justice on earth and to work for the establishment of a new world order, as is envisaged in the Joint Declaration.

The story of reborn Burma would not be complete without mentioning Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. By his sincerity of character, magnetic charm, statesmanship and superhuman endeavors for the liberation of his fatherland, he has endeared himself to countless people in the world. Nor is he a stranger to Burma. When he was Mayor of Calcutta, he was arrested and sent to the gaol in Mandalay. How devilish the Government of India must be to have imprisoned such a saintly patriot as often as eleven times!

Great minds think alike. Bose is a very close friend of Dr. Ba Maw. They understand each other thoroughly, and both are fully convinced that under the leadership of these two men Indians and Burmans who quarelled in British days, are now fighting shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy.

Fruits of Wisdom

All confidence is dangerous, if it is not entire; we ought on most occasions to speak all, or conceal all. We have already too much disclosed our secrets to a man, from whom we think any one single circumstance is to be concealed.—Bruyere.

* * *

Every man, as to character, is the creature of the age in which he lives. Very few are able to raise themselves above the ideas of their times.—Voltaire.

* * *

Compassion to an offender who has grossly violated the laws, is, in effect, a cruelty to the peaceable subject who has observed them.—Junius.

* * *

Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures all; and him least who is indifferent to all.—Lavater.

* * *

I am always content with what happens; for I know that what God chooses is better than what I choose.—Epictetus.

* * *

The sufficiency of my merit is to know that my merit is not sufficient.—Augustine.

* * *

The mind grows narrow in proportion as the soul grows corrupt.—Rousseau.

* * *

We find means to cure folly, but none to reclaim a distorted mind.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

After all, our worst misfortunes never happen, and most miseries lie in anticipation.—Balzac.

* * *

Monuments are the grappling-irons that bind one generation to another.—Joubert.

* * *

Virtue is a state of war, and to live in it we have always to combat with ourselves.—Rousseau.

* * *

No man needs money so much as he who despises it.—Richter.

SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY

Country Is Finding Herself in Very Difficult Position

Editor's Note: The following article written by Masao Ichimata, Professor at Waseda University, appeared recently in The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy.

III

Regarding the demand for the suspension of economic aid for Germany, it was preferred because Spain, besides supplying Germany with important materials including wolfram, had been suspected of exporting to Germany her imports from other countries, such as oil from America, raw cotton from America and Britain and cereals from Argentina. America took up a coercive attitude in the matter because she does not rely on Spain economically while the latter is greatly dependent on her. Spain's vulnerability in this regard seems to have put her at a great disadvantage in the whole course of the negotiation.

In the prolonged negotiations, the issues concerning the export of wolfram and the closing of the German Consulate-General were apparently brought within sight of settlement on March 9, when the American Government announced its readiness to lift the embargo on the supply of the oil produced in the Carribean Sea regions, an agreement being finally concluded on May 2 between the Spanish Government and the Governments of America and Britain.

In this connection, the American Government issued an official statement to the following effect:—"As the result of the negotiations held over a prolonged period, the Governments of America and Britain have secured from the Spanish Government assurances for the settlement of the pending issues. The Spanish Government has promised to banish designated aliens from Tangier and from the mainland of Spain, to release some of the Italian merchantmen interned in Spanish territorial waters, and, as to the release of the Italian warships, to put the case before the arbitration court. These terms were agreed upon at the instance of the British Government which desired the speedy settlement of the issues. The American Government has resumed the shipments of oil for tankers in the Caribbean Sea. It has also decided to permit the shipment of small quantities of oil goods for Spain in accordance with the provisions of control enforced prior to the imposition of the embargo."

The Spanish Government, on its part, announced in regard to the new agreement to the following effect:—"The negotiations with America and Britain have become protracted due to the complexity of the situation, but agreement has, now been reached on all outstanding issues bearing on economic relations between these countries and the Spanish Government. As the new Agreement is based on respect for the neutral position of the Spanish Government and on the understanding in respect of the actualities of the situation, the relations with these countries have been restored to normal. The fact is patent that these relations have been critical during the past few weeks, but the crisis has now been tided over without any injury being done to the interests and prestige of the countries concerned."

No Mention of Volunteers

Comparing the results of the negotiations with the four items of demand already mentioned, it may be noted, at least from the information available at present, that there is no reference to the problem of Spanish volunteers. Neutral countries are under no obligations to prohibit their nationals leaving their countries individually, not by organizing a regular army, and entering the military service of belligerent countries. After it has formally disbanded the volunteers under its own direction, therefore, the Spanish Government is free from an obligation to recall these individual Spaniards who, remaining at the front, are engaged in fighting of their own accord. Such being the case, it appears that America and Britain refrained from pressing their demand further. In connection with this matter, it may be asked whether America and Britain could rightly claim that they were concerned directly with the action of the Spanish volunteers. The issue concerned the Spanish volunteers fighting in the war between Germany and the Soviet Union, and it is open to doubt whether America and Britain were justified in making such a demand on Spain at all simply as the Soviet Union's co-belligerents. In any case, it is fairly certain that the Soviet Government caused America and Britain to protest against the participation of Spanish volunteers because it does not recognize the present Spanish Government. The Anglo-American Governments clearly took up a matter with which they had nothing directly to do.

As to the prohibition of the activities of Germans in Spanish territory, America and Britain presented an unwarranted demand to Spain at first, but it seems that they later accepted the point of view of the Spanish Government which insisted on extending equal treatment to the representatives of all belligerent countries. But, as the statement issued by the American Government shows, the Spanish Government agreed to banish designated aliens from Spanish territory. The closing of the German Consulate-General at Tangier was also decided upon (according to the statement made by Anthony Eden in the House of Commons on May 17 on the strength of the Spanish Foreign Minister's communication), though the step was taken, in this case, with the consent of the German Government. If this step was taken, however, notwithstanding the absence of evidence incriminating the German Consulate-General with espionage, the only conclusion to be drawn is Spain was coerced by America and Britain into submission. Had Germany withheld acquiescence, the matter might have assumed graver aspects of complexity.

Concerning the Anglo-American demand for the delivery of Italian ships, the Spanish Government agreed to surrender some of the merchantmen but, in regard to the Italian warships, it preferred to leave the case of transfer to the decision of the arbitration court. Nothing definite is known as to the kind of merchantmen handed over, but it seems fair to conclude that in demanding the delivery of the Italian warships and merchantmen, America and Britain were actuated by the desire to hold them in security so that they might exploit them to influence the terms of peace with the traitorous Italian regime to be fixed later on. As Spain recognizes the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, she ought to regard the war between Italy and America and Britain as still in progress. Nor can it be said that the Anglo-American war with the Badoglio regime is at an end, for though that regime has surrendered, formal peace has not yet been concluded. The question arises, therefore, whether it is proper for one belligerent party to demand of a neutral country the transfer of the ships of the other belligerent party held in internment. Concerning warships, under Article 24, Paragraph 1 of the Treaty governing neutral rights and obligations in naval warfare, a neutral country has no obligation whatever to transfer them. As regards merchantmen, there exists no stipulation corresponding to this, so that it may be considered that the neutral country has optional powers in the matter. That the neutral country has no duty to surrender them is certain, to say the least. The Anglo-American demand for the delivery of Italian ships must therefore be condemned as absolutely unwarrantable.

The Wolfram Issue

Lastly, concerning the Anglo-American demand for the suspension of Spanish economic aid for Germany, America and Britain demanded an out-and-out embargo on the export of wolfram at first. When this demand met with Spain's rejection on the ground that it constituted an infringement of her trading rights, Britain who, unlike America, depends on Spain for the supply of wolfram, iron ore and caustic potash, weakened in her attitude, and opposing the strong policy of the American Government, preferred to reach a settlement through a compromise, a course which was not quite satisfying to America, as is suggested in the official statement issued by the American Government. It is not known whether there exists between Germany and Spain a trade agreement regarding the supply of wolfram like one subsisting between Germany and Turkey regarding chromite. In any case, wolfram is unquestionably a munition of war and Spain's case was similar to that of Turkey.

I have so far described instances of the Anglo-American pressure exerted on Spain until recently, which shows, as I have already mentioned, that Spain is hard put to it even to maintain strict neutrality. Because of her friendship for the Axis Powers, Spain recognized the Fascist Republic of Italy in December, 1943. On the other hand, in view of the great interest she has in North Africa, she appointed a diplomat of influence to the De Gaulle regime at Algiers to represent her Government. As a neutral country, she represents the interests of Japan, Germany and Italy in the American countries, while representing the interests of the South American countries in Germany and Italy. It will further be noticed that she proposed the humanization of air bombings on June 5, 1943, endeavored to give relief to Rome and cooperated with Portugal for the maintenance of Iberian neutrality. She is full of difficulties both internally and externally, however. At home, there is a movement for the restoration of monarchy and an anti-Franco agitation, which has been stimulated by the collapse of Italy. In foreign relations, the Anglo-American pressure is daily increasing in intensity. Altogether, there is every indication that Spain is finding herself in a very difficult position.

(End)